The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,533.—New Series. · BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	,,	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½	,,
Third and succeeding	2½	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re.	1 0
Each succeeding line	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

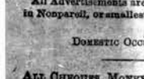
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,762 Tons, 500 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 29th June.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

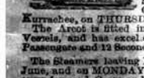
The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, and on MONDAY, the 24th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. PATNA, 1,730 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. A. Stuart, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 15th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

June.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves Coconada	2
,, Carwar	17	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Naraket	21	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Cuttack	23	,, Calingapatam	8
,, Colombo	24	,, Gopalpore	9
,, Galle	25	,, False Point	10
,, Negapatam	29	Arrives CALCUTTA	12
,, Madras	30		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aleshen, Padang and Moucoe Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

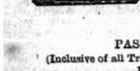
The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

June.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves BUSREH	3
,, Kurrachee	18	,, Mahomerah	3
,, Muscat	21	,, Fao	3
,, Bunder Abbas	23	,, Bushire	9
,, Linga	25	,, Linga	9
,, Bushire	27	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Fao	29	,, Jask	12
,, Mahomerah	29	,, Guader	14
Arrives BUSREH	30	,, Kurrachee	18
		Arrives BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th June 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	9	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

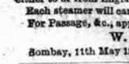
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 5th July.
,, TRENTHAM HALL, ,, 2nd August.
,, BRANKSOME HALL, ,, 23rd August.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 16th September.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 95 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of the CARGO per S. S. BERTHA, arrived from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS on the Number.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents S.S. Bertha.

Bombay, 10th June 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3643	600	16th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. H. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow,	2725	450	30th—Southampton.
				July.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	7th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson.	2934	450	14th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 26th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

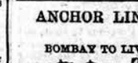
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. INDUS, Captain S. D. Shallard, (3,470 Tons and 500 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 23rd June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 12th June 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	From Tons	From H.P.	Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Appeal No. 280 of 1875.
On its Appellate Side.
SUIT No. 884 of 1867.

Soomar Ahmed, Joosab Ahmed and Essa Ahmed, respectively Mahomedan Inhabitants of Bombay, carrying on business in Bombay aforesaid under the name or style of Fazul Mahomed Essa and Company, in Dontad Streets Second Row, without the Fort ..... } Appellants and Plaintiffs.

versus

Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubbib, of Bombay, Mahomedan merchant, residing and carrying on business in Bombay in first Memon Wada Street, outside the Fort ..... } Respondent and Defendant.

and

SUIT No. 1018 of 1867.

Soomar Ahmed, Esse Ahmed, Joosr Ahmed, and Sonbai, widow of Fazul Mahomed Essa, all of Bombay, Mahomedan, Inhabitants, residing in a house in Jackeria Musjid Street, in the said Island, and there carrying on business as Merchants in partnership under the name and style of Fazul Mahomed Essa and Company ..... } Appellants and Defendants.

Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubbib, of Bombay, Mahomedan merchant, residing in Shaik Hossain Cawasjee Baker Street, in the Island of Bombay ..... } Respondent and Plaintiff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this Suit on the 24th day of March 1876, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at their premises, No. 4, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June 1876, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the outstanding debts due to the late firm of Fazul Mahomed Essa and Company, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 3,25,000-2-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Solicitors, Bombay, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY, 17th July 1876, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and effects of the late Revd John Wilson, D. D., unless previously disposed of by private contract.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, held at the annual ground rent of Rs. 15-9-7, and renewable in perpetuity, with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration Sub-District of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's No. 82, containing by admeasurement 104 burgas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Tootee, on or towards the west by the Ridge or Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ravjibhai Thakurdhas and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Myejee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs. MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the Executors, and of the auctioneers.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

10,000 best Manilla Cigars.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1876.

SADANUND SHRIORISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE of Building materials, consisting of Beams, Scantlings, Boards, Planks, Rafters, ready made Doors and Windows, Choonams, Stones, Sheds, Nalls, &c., &c., now lying on the premises of the Manockbhoy Moosanees Mill, situate at Parel, near the Albert Mill.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. S. SHRIORISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above named place, at 1 P.M., by order of the late Contractors Dewjee Ramjee and Munjee Khetsey the following Building materials, consisting of Beams, Scantlings, Boards, Planks, Rafters, ready made Doors and Windows, Stones, Choonams Sheds, Nalls, and lots of sundries and other building materials.

S. SHRIORISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Room, Military Square, No. 1, the following :—

1 case saddlery, containing saddle and bridle complete.
10 cases snuff boxes, 1 case shawl, 5 cases paper.
On account and risk of Abdoolcream Hatteebhoy :—
1 case chlorodyne.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases coloured prints.
1 case white dorin.
1 case coloured calico.
1 bale black woolen cloth.
On account of the concerned :—
48 dozens brandy, marked C. H. Hervert & Co., Cognac.
49 dozens champagne, marked Carte Blanche, Roper, Freres & Co.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th June, 1876.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CHAMPAGNES, Carte Blanche, Rs. 30 per doz.
COGNACS, Router Guillet & Co.'s Rs. 15 per doz. pints
Do. Do. Do. Rs. 8 per doz. half-pints
Do. L. Bechade, Rs. 18 per doz.
CLARETS, Do. ,, 8 ,,
Do. G. Preller & Co.'s St. Julien, Rs. 9 per doz
Do. Do. Lormont, ,, 12 do.
Do. Do. Barsac, ,, 15 do.
Do. Do. Chablis ,, 15 do.
DUTCH (VALKER) BEER, Rs. 4 per doz. qts.
BASS' BEER, (Cameron & Saunders,) Rs. 5-8 per doz. qts

Apply to

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at the following REDUCED RATES :—

CLARETS.

Chateau de Grands	Rs.	12 per doz.
Chateau St. Julien	,,	15 ,,
Les Canons	,,	16 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,,	20 ,,
Chateau Lafitte	,,	24 ,,

HOCKS.

Steinwein (in glass jugs)	Rs.	20 per doz.
Hockheimer	,,	23 ,,
Rudesheimer	,,	25 ,,
Marcobrunner	,,	28 ,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,,	36 ,,
Liebfraumilch	,,	12 per doz. pts

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs.	24 per doz.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller Freres)	Rs.	20 per doz.

BEER.

Ind Coope & Co.'s Beer	Rs.	6 per doz. qts.
,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	5 ,, pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 14TH JUNE.
THE STAR COMPANY.
NEW PROGRAMME.
FIRST TIME OF
ALADDIN;
OR
THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.
FIRST TIME OF
HORRIBLE REVELATIONS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class .....Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Church Gate Street and foot of Apollo Street after the Performance.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER under Section VII. of the Municipal Act will hold an enquiry at the Municipal Office, at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, 14th June 1876, into the validity of the ELECTION of GRATTAN GEARY, Esq., as a Member of the Municipal Corporation for the Fort Ward which election has been appealed against.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 14th June 1876.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY FIRE AND LIFE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,793,300.

POLICIES ISSUED AND CLAIMS PROMPTLY PAID BY KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

National Bank Buildings.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT IN BOMBAY.

C. B. Lynch, Esq., of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
R. D. Cairns, Esq., Oriental Bank Corporation.
J. A. Bryce, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.
Charles E. Bent, Esq., of Messrs. Bent, Ashley & Co.
Medical Officer—F. G. Joynt, Esq., M.D.
Solicitors—Messrs. Craigie, Lynch & Owen.
Secretary to the Board—Thomas Lang.

THE STANDARD is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain. Its income exceeds £700,000 per annum; the Funds in hand (invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities) amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling; and the New Sums assured have amounted to upwards of £1,000,000 per annum since 1865,—*a result uniformly maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom for so many years*—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES have been established in INDIA and all the British Colonies for upwards of Thirty years, where Assurances may be effected, Premiums paid, and Claims settled.

FORMS OF PROPOSAL, PROSPECTUSES, and all information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, 12, Rampart Row, June 1876.

1876.

THE NINTH ANNUAL FINE ART EXHIBITION will be OPENED at SIMLA on the 20th September.

President and Patron.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.
Vice-President.
THE HON'BLE ARTHUR HOBHOUSE, Q.C.
Members of Committee.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S.I.
T. H. Thornton, Esq.
Major General F. S. Lumsden, C.B., C.S.I.
J. H. Kerr Innes, Esq., C.B.
Colonel G. Pomeroy Colley, C. B.
Colonel F. Maisey.
F. W. A. DeFabeck, Esq.
For Honorary Secretary.
E. P. Leach, Esq., R.E.

The following Prizes will be awarded to Amateurs :—

1. His Excellency the Viceroy's Prize—For the best Water-Color, Indian subject.
2. The Vice-President's Prize—For the best series of not less than four Water-Color Sketches.
3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's 1st Prize—For an original subject, in Oil or Water-Color, by any Commissioned Officer.
4. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's 2nd Prize—For an original subject by any Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier.
5. A Prize for the best pen-and-ink copy or original, either in Oil or Water-Color, by a Lady Amateur.
6. The Society's 1st Prize—For the best Oil Painting.
7. The Society's 2nd Prize—For a Figure Subject.
8. The Society's 3rd Prize—For the best Fruit or Flower Painting.

The Exhibition is open for contributions of all kinds of Fine Art work, whether original or copied, and is by no means confined to Indian subjects.

The Prizes however, with the exception of No. 5, will only be awarded for *bond fide* original compositions by Amateurs which have not previously gained Medals or Prizes at any of the Society's Exhibitions.

An Exhibitor cannot obtain more than one Prize for Oil Painting, or one for Water-Colors, but he can obtain one for each branch.

The Committee reserve to themselves the power of nominating judges to assist them in awarding the Prizes.

Contributors wishing to sell their pictures should notify the same to the Honorary Secretary, at the same time stating their prices, as the Committee will not undertake to value them. All purchases must be made through the Secretary, and purchasers will be required to pay cash on delivery; the amounts will be remitted through the Simla Bank at the exchange of the day, less 10 per cent., which will be deducted for the benefit of the Exhibition Fund.

The title of each picture, (its price, for entry in the Catalogue,) whether original or copy, and the name of the Painter, should be recorded on the back. Inattention to this rule causes very great inconvenience.

Intending contributors are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary at Simla, as soon as possible, stating the number and description of pictures they propose to send.

The Society is only prepared to defray the cost of the carriage of pictures to and from Simla when they are despatched by the cheapest mode of conveyance, i. e., Goods Train, Steamer, and Government Bullock Train, or for small packets or cases, by Parcel Post.

Pictures should be despatched in time to reach Umballa before the 7th of September. The carriage of cases arriving after that date will be charged to the owners.

CASES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED AS FOLLOWS :—

THE HON. SECRETARY,
FINE ART EXHIBITION,
SIMLA.
Care of Messrs. HOBSON & Co.,
(Name of Contributor.) UMBALLA.

Small packets or cases despatched by Parcel Post should be sent direct to the Honorary Secretary at Simla.

It is desirable that pictures should be sent framed, and also glazed in the case of Water-Colors. Arrangements will be made for the exhibition of portfolios of Drawings and Sketches.

Contributors from the Madras Presidency are requested to send their cases to Messrs. BINNY & Co., Madras, for transmission to the Society's Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

The Committee will exercise its discretion in selecting pictures for exhibition and in hanging them.

In order to reduce the expense of carriage, which falls very heavily on the funds at the disposal of the Committee, it is requested that, when practicable, contributors residing at the same station will be good enough to send their pictures together in the same case; should their return in a similar manner be inconvenient, arrangements will be made to return them to the owners in separate cases.

Contributors are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary whether they would wish to have their pictures returned to them at the close of the Exhibition or sent to Calcutta, in the event of an Exhibition being held there in the Winter.

E. P. LEACH,
For Hon. Secretary.

Simla, June 1876.

Note.—Contributors wishing to have their pictures framed at Simla must make their own arrangements with Mrs. WILLIAMS or Messrs. COTTON and MORRIS.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

NOW landing and FOR SALE in lots to suit. (60 CASES) only of the celebrated ORANGE LEAF TOBACCO, Crop '75.

June 7th, 1876.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of Waler Geldings, 7 and 8 years old, 14-2 high, a good match and perfectly broken, with Harness complete, Rs. 1,000.

A very handsome Bay Waler Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, a beautiful stepper in single and double Harness, Rs. 600.

A high caste Chesnut Arab Colt, 4 years, 14-1½ high, very compactly built up to weight, Rs. 800.

A Bay Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-3 high, showy action, quiet with troops, and carries a lady, Rs. 1,000.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 15 hands high, very handsome, would make a handy charger, Rs. 1,000.

A Bright Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a passed Cavalry Charger and for symmetry and pace a perfect lady's Horse, Rs. 800.

An Iron Grey Chargosh, 5 years old, very pretty, up to 20 stone, with no tricks, is frequently ridden by a lady, Rs. 400.

A D'rk Bay T. B. Waler Gelding, 7 years, 14-3 high, a splendid mover in Harness, suitable for a Dog Cart, Rs. 600.

A Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, suitable as a Charger, very powerful and fast in Harness, Rs. 700.

A Bright Chesnut Australian, 16-2 high, very well bred Cob built and very handsome, broken to Harness, and perfectly quiet in Saddle.

A Black Australian Brougham Horse, 15-2 high, very powerful, good conditioned, will do any amount of work, Rs. 400.

A Chesnut Waler, 15-1 high, well-seasoned, an excellent Brougham Horse, Rs. 350.

Various other cheap Horses from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 suitable for Military Saddle or Harness.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.,
Government Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 13th June 1876.

PURE AND SPARKLING
AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,, 1 0	POTASH WATER	,, 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	,, 1 0	LITHIA WATER	,, 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,, 1 0	VICHY WATER	,, 1 4

Bottles are charged Re. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
Special Textures for Indian Wear.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric, Light, Strong, and Durable	Coats	12 8	14 0
	Suits	20 0	23 0
Best Drab Vulcanized Nainsock, the Lightest Material manufactured that can be relied on	Coats	15 0	17 0
	Suits	23 0	26 0
Drab Fine Twilled Cambric—Double Texture, the Waterproof Solution between Two Substances of Cloth, warranted not to stick. The most durable Waterproof Coat manufactured	Coats	25 0	27 0
Extra Stout ditto ditto	Coats	25 0	27 0
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide, any length cut	Per yard.	6 8	7 8
Waterproof Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets; these will be found most useful in the Districts	5ft. by 6	25 0	28 0
	10 ,, by 6	30 0	34 0
UMBRELLAS. Best Brown Silk—Strong Pargon Frames	Gent's...	11 8	13 0
Ditto do. do.	Ladies'	9 8	10 8
Strong Alpaca	Gent's...	6 8	7 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED,
OUR NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

Fine Drab Light Cambric Waterproof Suits, sizes from 40 to 50 inches long	Rs. 10	New Regulation Military Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50	Rs. 35
Light Cambric Waterproof Coats, all sizes.	,, 7 each.	Drab Twilled Waterproof Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50 inches	,, 25
Do. do. do. Leggings	,, 3 per pair.	Slate Double Paramatta Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50	,, 30
Do. do. do. Caps	,, 3 each.	Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheets, 72 inches long	from ,, 7 to Rs. 10
Do. Twilled do. Coats	,, 20	Best quality Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide	,, 6 per yd.
Do. do. do. Leggings	,, 7	Drab Light Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide	,, 3 per yd.
Do. do. do. Caps	,, 4	Gharawalla's Three Milan Pilot Coat with Cape	,, 7
Drab Moleskin do. Coats	,, 20 to Rs. 22	Gharawalla's Black American Cloth Pugree Covers	,, 1
Do. do. do. Leggings	,, 6 per pair.		
Do. do. do. Caps	,, 4		
Black Moleskin do. Coats	,, 20 to Rs. 22		
Do. do. do. Leggings	,, 6		
Do. do. do. Caps	,, 4		

The above Waterproofs warranted not to stick.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AIR PILLOWS.
Do. Do. AMERICAN CLOTH.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FANCY TWEEDS, FLANNELS AND OXFORD CLOTHS.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

DINDIGULS,
TRICHINOPOLIES,
PONDICHERRIES,
COCONADAS,
AND
MANILLAS,
ALL OF CHOICEST TOBACCO,
AND SPECIALLY PREPARED.

CIGARETTES,
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
"RUSSIANS"
JUST TO HAND,
OF EXQUISITE BOUQUET AND FLAVOR.
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per Box of 100.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

We regret to state that owing to the prevailing serious depression in Exchanges between Europe and India, and to protect ourselves from positive loss thereby, we are compelled to notify that the *Credit Prices* given in our Catalogue must be taken as CASH PRICES until further notice. In all cases, therefore, where a remittance to the amount of the Catalogue Prices does not accompany an order 12½ per cent. above those prices will be charged for Credit.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
Rampart Row.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 13TH JUNE 1876.

A MORE favourable view of the Continental political position is evidently gaining ground in commercial circles at Home, Reuter's telegram of yesterday reporting "the stock markets recovering, especially Russian," while the Liverpool Cotton Market has taken a decided turn for the better, the tone yesterday being active, Surats firm, sales 16,000 bales. On the spot the only change in prices is an advance of 1/16d. in Mid. Orleans, but arrivals we hear from private sources are also stronger with few sellers. A portion of the improvement may possibly be due to the cessation of shipments from this side, which must unquestionably take a considerable pressure off the market and may lead to a slight improvement, but in the meantime Piece Goods in Manchester keep dull, and are likely to remain so while the Eastern Exchanges show their present adverse aspect, and with this, and the large stocks in Liverpool to face, we yet want the basis for any material advance in prices.

From New York, yesterday's telegrams quote Mid. Uplands on the spot unaltered, July shipment 5/16 cents. per lb. higher. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Two days' Receipts... ...	2,000	3,400	3,200
Three days' do.	3,000	4,700	4,700
Total since 1st Sept	4,033,000	3,413,400	3,696,700

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered in every respect, and the fact of seeds maintaining their enhanced value is perhaps the only item which does not favour a more peaceful appearance of the Turkish Question.

Consols yesterday were quoted at 93⅞, an advance of ⅜ since Saturday.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been a trifle firmer owing, it is said, to some of the Banks having been drawn upon from China. However that may be, there can be no doubt that they have been much more willing sellers and have advanced their drawing and buying rates to the level of yesterday morning, say :—

Bank bills, on demand ..... 1s. 8d. per Rupee.
Ditto. 6 months' sight..... 1s. 8 5/16d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight..... 1s. 8¼d. ,,
Documents ditto ..... 1s. 8 5/16d. ,,

In Calcutta demand drafts a large business has been done at 1-16 premium, but for 60 days' sight we still quote 1 per cent discount nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quite unaltered. Fours, Rs. 100¾ to Rs. 101 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101 ; Fives-and a-half, Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET has recovered yesterday's quietness and in Spinning and Weaving shares there is an advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share all round. Bank of Bombays are firm at a rise of 1 per cent., and Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 higher.

FOR COTTON to-day there has been a strong demand owing to the improved advices from Home, and considering the season a large business has been done at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Natives also have been comparatively free buyers and altogether there has been more activity than is at all usual in the middle of June. With the commencement of the rains, however, this demand will probably cease as the deterioration in quality from black leaf, &c., is too well known now to be risked, and although prices may advance in keeping with Home rates, we must now be about the end of any buying of consequence. The receipts yesterday were 4,658 bales, making 14,470 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS continue very firm at £2-11-3 for steamers and £2-10-0 to £2-12-6 for Iron sailing ships for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are quiet and unchanged. The demand is slow and stocks although not excessive so far, are on the increase.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	101
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New...	730‡
8,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,260
40,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China	300
80,000	281‡	all	5 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India & do.	195
25,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India.	168 exd
15,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	480

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. .Kurrachee..	815
200	1,000	all	18 p.ct	Albert Ginning Co	860
250	1,000	...	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,105
150	2,000	11,000	135 ps	Apollo Press Co.....	1,950
178	1,000	all	60	Bellary	810
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)...	355
1,000	250	all	49 ps	Indi-n Press Co.	90
400	250	all	84 ps	Broach Cotton Co.....	300
800	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.....	900
500	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co.....	15
1,200	1,000	all	70 ps	Colaba Press Co	3,200
500	800	all	NIL	Dhollera P & G. Co.....	150
1,000	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.....	950
1,000	5,000	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co	1,550
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
100	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.....	390
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.....	410
2,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Gin-ning Co., Limited....	355
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
120	...	1,500	350 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.....	525
200	750	all	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.....	440
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600ml
650	1,000	...	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

* Per share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,215
7,500	150	all	..	Ferzi and Co. Ld.....	80
1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.c.	Mazgon Land	550
5,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	235

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	21 8 7 0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
	£20	10 8 14 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	65 7 2	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	28
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,050
	£18	19 6 5	15 do.	Do. New Shares	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

67	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,600
70	2,000	all	...	Bhowmaggur M. & P. Co.	1,500
200	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Bombay United	1,200
40	250	150	10	Bro ch Mills	160
60	1,000	all	...	Colaba Spinning	915
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	1,010
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.....	1,125
1,500	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,135
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	275
700	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,140
750	1,000	all	65 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,050
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,015
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatau Mucunjee S. & W. Co.	1,005
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
...	...	500	150	Madras U. Spinning	1,150
1,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,250
1,050	1,000	all	80 ps*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,255
4,000	625	all	90 ps*	Oriental.....	815
600	1,250	all	...	Premier of Wales Spinning	1,240
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	1,000
110	1,000	1,000	90 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning ..	1,015
500	1,000	250	125 ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-years

MISCELLANEOUS.

4,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	60
1300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
800	500	300	30 ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	230
4,150	200	100	8 p.	Malabar Company, Ld..	70
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	37
1,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.....	375 exd
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ELLEN BATES, 1,015 tons, Captain A. Thornton, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 6,650 bales cotton, and 1,140 cwts. bones.

THE SHIP ROYAL FAMILY, 1,199 tons, Captain A. Fowler, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant, from Moulmain (April 27th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. P. BANGALORE, 1,309 tons, Captain G. N. Hector, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Australia, with Australian mails, general cargo, Mr. Large, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Coates, as passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, 3,663 tons, Captain J. S. Murray, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant, from Calcutta (May 30th), with China Mails, general cargo, and Mr. Dalls, and Mr. Noorbhoy, as passengers.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders	From
12	Bangalore (s).....	Hector	Melbourne, May 16.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
12	Sierra Morena	Kennedy	Liverpool.
*	Alpine	Dodds	Calcutta & Tuticorin.
13	Bulwark	Lester	Calcutta.
	Hospodar	Whitemore ...	Liverpool

The ship Ellen Bates, Thornton, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Australia, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Bertha, to Marseille.
Barque Queen Cliff, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
9 D. of Devonshire(s). ..... Calcutta.
9 Himalaya (s) .... London.
10 Queen Bee .... Vizagapatam.

DEPARTURES.

June.
10 Goa (s) .... Calcutta & N. Ports.
D. of Devonshire(s). ..... London.
D. of Sutherland(s). ..... Calcutta.
Himalaya(s)..... ..... Calcutta.
11 Oriental (s) .... Rangoon, & N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Virginia Schillizzi—602 bundles hoop iron, Premjee Ookerda.

FROM LONDON.

Indus s—2 cases umbrellas, Ebram Hajee Ahmed ; 196 casks beer Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 42 bales printing paper, Ardaseer Framjee Moos ; 65 ; cask cement, W Nicol an : Co ; 20 empty jars, 31 cases claret, and 20 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Marlborough—1 case toys, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Deccan s—1 case boots and shoes, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Timor s—2 packages glassware, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—12 casks claret, C Bonnevialle and Co.
Sumatra s—50 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stornoway—63 bales cotton, Goes Doongersee.
Knight Companion—76 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Mary Stenhouse—11 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 75 bales cotton, Munsookram Kandass; 43 bales cotton, Runchorlall Geordhurlall; 110 bales cotton, Samchund Mitha ; 11 bales cotton waste, Dhurumsee Velljee.
City of Baltimore s—7 bales skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co ; 10 bales twist, Rowjeebhoy Sorabjee Bajbhoy ; 101 bales wool, B I S N Co ; 22 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 75 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 15 bales wool, Sagermull Goolmull; 170 bales wool, Burnichund Fuckerchund ; 50 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoraj and Co ; 30 bales cotton, S I. Macnaghten ; 275 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 93 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 15 bales cotton, S Spinner and Co ; 15 bales cotton, Heerjee Jeevan ; 60 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 152 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 16 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s—431 pieces E teeth, Suckoor Futtybhoy ; 4 cases cardamoms and 5 cases cupeela, Panachund Heeruchund ; 14 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosen Farpia ; 18 bales hides, Dawood Mahamed ; 8 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 3 bales skins, Cassum Nanjee ; 7 bales hides and 5 cases fishmaws, Uawoodbhoy Hassum ; 473 bags coffee and 1 case cardamoms, P and O Co ; 622 packages chillies, Tharia Topun ; 5 cases tunkunkhar, Ruzubally Allyruna ; 2 bales skins, Mamed Jumail ; 8 bales hides, Ebrahim Hajee Ahmed ; 12 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia ; 196 pieces E teeth, 16 packages Indian rubber and 15 packages orchella weed, Tharia Topun ; 7 bales carpets, H Pestonjee ; 12 bales hides, and skins, Chand Mahamedaly ; 34 cases gum, Veerchund Hemraj ; 1,000 bags rape seed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 39 bales hides, Hassum Gomer ; 9 bales hides, Abdoola Mahamed.

FOR HAVRE.

Edward Kidder—100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Luna s—Rice—151 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Princess Alexandra—250 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 1,050 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Camperdowne—1,090 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co,
Australia s—550 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Muriel—150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bertha s—3,000 bags wheat and 2,000 bags teel seed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bellona s—4,800 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe s—155 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 56 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Australia s—572 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Tebe s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 550 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Patna s—100 packages cloves, Nanjeebhoy Goolam Hoosen.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 12th June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·663
Temperature of the Air	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79·7
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	·793
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	87·8
Minimum do. do.	81·6
General Direction of wind ...SSE, SE, SSE, S, SSW, S, SSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	675
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches.
Total fall during month.....	0·03 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	0·04 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Marsh, Capt, Bengal 18th Cavalry, on furlough, from Allahabad.
Marsh, Capt, Bengal, Supt N A Schools, on furlough, from Umballa.

JUNE 11.

Brunic, Major, Madras 44th Regt, on sick leave, from Secundrabad.
Swinoe, Major, Bombay Comst Dept, on leave, from Deesa
Pringle, Capt, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Poona.

JUNE 12.

Dobbs, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from Khandalla
Keilly, Lieut, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, from Khandalla.

JUNE 13.

Hogge, Lieut, Bengal 14th Regt N I, on duty, from Baroda.
Penton, Lieut, Bombay 18th Regt N I, on leave, from Deesa.
LeQuesne, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 13.

Harrison, Sub Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Bell, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Stock, Sub Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Braine, Capt, Bombay Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Bruce, Surgn Major, Bombay Med Dept, to join, to Poona.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, June 8.)

Lt-Col F M Birch, Depy Comr, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd June 1876.

Mr J D Tremlett, Off Depy Comr, Muzaffargah, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Mooltan, during the absence of Lt-Col Birch.

Mr D B Sinclair, Asst Comr, Montgomery, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Muzaffargarh, vice Mr Tremlett.

Mr H W Steel, Judicial Asst, Sialkot, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and seventy days, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st June 1876.

Lt C F Massy, Judicial Asst, Rawalpindi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd May 1876.

Mr F D Harington, Offg Depy Comr, Gujranwala, has obtained four months and twelve days' furlough in India on medical certificate under Rule XIV of the Militar- Furlough Regulations of 1868, on the English furlough pay of his rank, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th June 1876.

Mr A R Bulman, Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Gujranwala, vice Major F D Harington.

Surgn J T B Bookey, 6th Punjab Infy, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Edwardesabad, during the absence, on privilege, leave of Surgn W Jackson, 5th Punjab Cavy.

Mr C Boulnois, Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-two days with effect from the afternoon of the 1st June 1876.

The Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased to appoint Mr E Rencids, Barrister-at-Law, Lahore, to officiate as Govt Advocate, Punjab, vice Mr H M Plowden, appointed to officiate as Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on privilege, leave, of Mr C Boulnois.

Capt H J Lawrence, Asst Comr, in charge of the Sub-Div of Rupar, in the Umballa Dist, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Asst at Simla as a temporary arrangement, and is invested with the powers of a Dy Comr, under Sec 3 of Act XIV of 1875.

Mr J C Brown, Asst Comr, Amritsar, is appointed to the charge of the Sub-Div of Rupar, in the Umballa Dist, during the absence of Capt H J Lawrence, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th May 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T B Morris, Ex Engr, is deputed on special duty to Ladakh, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th April 1876, on which date he left the 2nd Div, Lahore and Peshawar Road.

Mr J H Ogden, Accountant 2nd grade, Office of Examiner, P W Accounts, Punjab, has obtained fifteen days's privilege leave, with effect from the 17th ultimo.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, June 10.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr C H Reynolds, an Asst Supdt of the 1st grade, availed himself, on the 21st May 1876, of the eighteen months' furlough granted to him in Notification No 48, dated 29th Feb 1876.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr A M Lucas, 2nd grade Clerk, has been granted by the Dy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st June 1876.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Robert Barclay, Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted leave of absence for eighteen months to Europe, in extension of the leave granted in Notification No 7, dated 2nd March 1876.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

With reference to Notification No 13, dated 24th April 1876, granting privilege leave for one month to Maj R H Hudleston, Offg Depy Comr, 1st class, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, the following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 13th inst :—

Lt-Col J T Bushby, Offg Depy Comr, 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.
Capt H C A Szczepanski, Depy Comr, 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class.
Maj D W Laughton, Offg Asst Comr, 1st class, to officiate as Depy Comr, 3rd class.
Mr Tajudin Hussain, Offg Asst Comr, 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Major O St John, R E, Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th May 1876.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr F S McR. Asst Engr, 2nd grade, transferred, in Notification No 13, dated 21st April last, from the Northern Road to the Mhow Div, joined the latter on the forenoon of the 8th May 1876.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER RAJPOOTANA, P W D

The Offg Agent, Govr Genl and Chief Comr, is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Engr Est of the P W Dept, Rajpootana with effect from Lt Col J M Williams, Ex Engr, 1st grade and Supt of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra's proceeding on furlough for two years, viz, 2nd No 1874 :—

Capt H Y Murray, from 2nd to 1st grade, Ex Engr.
Capt H J Nuthall, from 3rd to 2nd grade, Ex Engr.
Mr C E Gael, from 4th to 3rd grade, Ex Engr.
Mr D Josselyne, from Asst Engr, 1st grade, to Ex Engr, 4th grade.
Mr James Rollo, from 2nd to 1st grade, Asst Engr, with effect from 2nd Nov 1875.

The Offg Agent, Govr Genl and Chief Comr, is further pleased to make the following temporary promotions, with effect from the date on which Capt H Y Murray availed himself of sixteenth months' furlough :—

Capt Nuthall, from 2nd to 1st grade Ex Engr.
Mr W W Culcheth, from 3rd to 2nd grade Ex Engr.
Mr D Josselyne, from 4th to 3rd grade Ex Engr.
Mr James Rollo, from 1st grade Asst Engr to 4th grade Ex Engr.
Mr Bhugutsingh, from 2nd to 1st grade Asst Engr,

The Offg Agent, Govr Genl and Chief Comr, is pleased to grant two months' privilege leave of absence to Maj J M McNeil, Ex Engr, Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, from 1st June 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr R F Warwick, Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for twelve days, with effect from 5th prox.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Lt A G Clayton, R E, temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, passed the Depti Standard Examination in the vernacular, as required by Code, Chapter II, Sec IV, para 22, on the 9th May 1876.

Privilege leave for a month in extension of that given in this Office Notification No 25, dated the 11th ultimo, is hereby granted to Lt A G Clayton, R E, Executive Engr, Cantonment Division, Jullundur.

Mr A Grant, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Ferozepore Div, Military Works, is granted two months' privilege leave from the 5th June 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr James Barry, Overseer, 1st grade is granted sick leave for three months and seventeen days with effect from 31st Dec 1875, under Supplement F, Section 3, of the Civil Leave Code.
Mr Barry returned to duty on the 18th April 1876.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr T L Tanner, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, passed the Depti Standard Examination on the 8th May 1876.

Mr T L Tanner, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is granted one month's subsidiary leave on full pay from the 2nd May 1876, or such date as he may avail himself of it, in view to his appearing before a Medical Board at Calcutta.

Capt K C Pye, R E, Manager, Rajputana State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 29th May 1876, or such date as he may avail himself of the same. During Capt Pye's absence, Mr Horace Bell, Supdt of Way and Works, will perform the duties of Manager in addition to his own.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notification No. 207, dated 3rd May 1876, Mr J Tait, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Valley Railway, is granted subsidiary leave from the 23rd March to the 17th April 1876.

Mr W C Hennessy, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr G F Ruddell is temporarily appointed to the P W D as a Supg, Ex Engr, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr E Johnston, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred to the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr N Heeguard, Sub Engr, 1st grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway, with effect from the 15th August 1876, or such date as his services can be made available from the former Railway.

Sergt G Preece, R E, Overseer, 1st grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

With reference to Director's Notification No. 93 of the 25th May 1876, Mr H Bell, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Supt of Way and Works, took over charge of the Rajputana State Railway from Capt K C Pye, R E Manager of the line, on the forenoon of the 29th idem.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Mr W H Brand, Dy Exr of Accounts, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted in Govt of India, P W D, Notification No 237 of 20th inst, on the afternoon of 30th April 1876.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notification No 227 of 20th inst, Mr Brand, Dy Exr of Accounts, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of 2nd May, and assumed charge of the Accounts of the Tirhoot State Railway on the same day.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr P D Barclay, Asst Traffic Supdt, is appointed Offic Traffic Supdt, Rajputna State Railway, during the absence of Mr J O Callaghan, on three months' privilege leave.

Mr Barclay assumed the charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 14th April 1876.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notification No 209, dated 5th May 1876, Mr A H Ten-Brocke, Accountant, 1st grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 20th May 1876.

Mr R Gomperts, Ex Engr 2nd grade, Sutlej Bridge Divn is transferred to the Upper Sindh Dist and posted to the office of the Supdg Engr.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr M S Dolley, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Chenab Div, is allowed eighty days' furlough to leave with effect from the forenoon of 8th May 1876.

Mr G S Henry, Overseer, 2nd grade, returned to duty from the leave granted by Director of State Railways' Notification No 4, dated 6th Jan 1876, on the forenoon of 1st June 1876.

Mr T Russel, Supr. 1st grade, is transferred from the Chenab to the Jhelum Div He left the former on the afternoon of 22nd May 1876, and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 23rd idem.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 16 ...	3 30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 14 ...	11-0 P.M. ...	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 14 ...	11-0 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 16 ...	5-0 P.M. ...	No after
Australia	,, 24 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion.....	,, 30 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 30 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.
Friday ..... June 16	Friday.....	June 30
" ..... ,, 23		July 7

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 5 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformintions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rates per ½ oz.
	Annas	Pies. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8 8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9	4 9 0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	A.M.
Monday	June 26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ..... June 24 | Saturday ..... July 22

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails. Supplemental Mails.

Friday ..... June 30 | Friday ..... July 7

The date of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers now occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

VIA SINGAPORE AND TORRES STRAITS.

Monday..... July 10

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Friday ..... June 30

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WILCOX—June 13th, at Armenian Lane, Fort, Henry B. Wilcox, Esq., C. E., aged 36 years. The funeral will leave the house at 5-30 P.M., and arrive at Sewree at 5 P.M. Friends will please accept this notice.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FERGUSON—June 5th, at Umritsar, the wife of Surgeon-Major R. P. Ferguson, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
HALLOWES—June 6th

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, 13TH JUNE.

Sir J. Strachey shortly goes home on six months' leave for the purpose of consulting an oculist. Dr. Smith, of Allahabad, takes privilege leave and Dr. Jones will act during his absence.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CAWNPORE.

At the Royal Artillery Theatre at Cawnpore a soldier's wife was burnt to death by the falling of a kerosine lamp off a bracket upon her.

KHELAT AFFAIRS.

The Khan of Khelat was expected on 31st May. Captain Shepherd and Dr. Duke have gone with an escort of Punjab Cavalry to meet him. Major Sandeman is hopeful and we may hear soon that he has been able to arrange the terms of peace between the Khan and his Sirdars.

The Bolan Pass is permanently open.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 10TH JUNE.

The *s. s.* Khedive, with the Bombay heavy Mails of the 15th ultimo, arrived at Southampton yesterday.

The Bombay Mails of the 22nd ultimo (*via* Brindisi) were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 12TH JUNE, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active. Surat firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¼d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93⅞

Arrival—*Linds.*

THE validity of the election of Mr. Geary will be the subject of an enquiry to be held at 4 P. M. to-day at the office of the Municipal Commissioner. A notice to this effect has been issued, and will be found in another column. We believe that an attempt may be made to show that Mr. Geary pays rates for the *Times of India* in his own name; but this ought not to overshadow the main question, whether Mr Geary pays the rates for himself or for the concern he represents. If it is decided that in paying the *Times of India* rates in his own name he is entitled to a seat in the Corporation, then it is obvious that all *bona fide* representatives of firms have to do to secure the right to vote, in despite of Mr. Webb's decision, is to follow the ingenious practice to which Mr. Geary has resorted.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us:—"I was very much amused on reading an article in your paper about Colonel Baker and his appointment to the Chairmanship of the Port Trust. I have heard on good authority that the reason why such an appointment was made is that Sir Philip's Government hoped to gain an introduction to the upper regions in company with the ten thousand virgins, and it was hoped that Colonel Baker, who is on such friendly terms with these people, would be able to provide the necessary introductions." No doubt *some* mysterious reason moved the Bombay Government, and perhaps our correspondent is right; but it strikes us as rather unfortunate that such occult reasons should have any influence in shaping the mundane affairs of this Presidency.

CAPTAIN PERCY JAMES, R. N., is now in command of both the turret-ships (the Abyssinia and Magdala) that are in the harbour. Captain Palmer left Bombay suddenly by a recent mail; hence the change. The turret ships are now lying up at Masagon for the monsoon.

"SNIP" says:—"The Indian papers have recently been publishing some amusing stories about Poole, the tailor, whose death has caused such consternation in the fashionable circles of London; but they have omitted one good story. Here it is. Said Brown the exquisite to Jones, 'I want a decent tailor; I have tried everywhere, but still am not satisfied with my raiment.' Jones replied, 'You haven't been to Poole. Go to him. *He* is the man to give you *fits*.' Brown went and got fits, because the aristocratic tailor objected to receive his custom. There!"

IT is rumoured that Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., the managing agents of the B. I. S. N. Company at Calcutta, have advised Messrs. Binny and Co., the Madras agents of the Company, of their intention to start a line of steamers between Madras, Singapore, and Hongkong. Hitherto all the traffic between Penang, the Straits, and China has been the monopoly of the P. & O. Company.

THE first class fares are to be raised on the Madras Railway from the beginning of next month, as the traffic does not pay at the present rates.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held on Friday evening the rates of interest and discount were reduced one per cent. all round.

THE rumour is again repeated, this time in a Calcutta paper, that it is positively settled that Sind is to be annexed to the Punjab, but under what conditions is yet an official secret.

MR. SAUNDERS, the new Chief Commissioner of Mysore, intends, according to a Bangalore paper, to proceed very shortly to Mysore, to obtain the opinion of the Ranees as to the permanent location of His Highness the Maharaja at Bangalore until the attainment of his majority.

ON May 23rd information reached Singapore to the effect that six Fenian convicts, whose release the Irish members have so often advocated in the House of Commons, have escaped from Fremantle, in an American whaler, it is believed, and the efforts to re-capture them have been unsuccessful.

A MADRAS paper states that his Highness the Nizam held a Durbaar at his palace on Monday, the 4th instant, at which all the city nobles were present. Sir Richard Meade and staff were also there. The *Khuresta*, notifying the appointment of Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India, was read, and Sir Richard made an excellent speech on the occasion in Persian, which lasted for fully an hour.

NEWS has just reached Madras, the *Athenæum* states, of the death, at Hyderabad, on Friday last of the Nawab Shum-Sham-ood-Dowlah, a relative of the late Nizam, and at one time a nobleman of some considerable eminence and power. He has taken very little prominent part in the affairs of the State during recent years. His feeble health often confined him to his home for several months together. The deceased nobleman was ninety years old when he died.

NOTWITHSTANDING the precautions that were taken, Sir Samuel Wilson's effort to stock the rivers of Victoria (South Australia) with salmon has entirely failed. The ova sent to Geelong, Ercildoun, and Ballarat, as well as those placed in the Melbourne Iceworks, have all perished. Sir Samuel Wilson obtained one fish out of the ova sent to Ercildoun, which is now well and thriving, the Melbourne *Argus* reports, but that is all he has to show for his liberal attempt to introduce salmon into Victorian streams.

THE *Madras Athenæum* of Monday last says that the two companies of the 67th Regiment, which were detained in Burmah, to form the Bhamo Escort under the command of Colonel Jebb when the regiment left that country for India, will arrive in Madras by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer in a few days from Rangoon, they having accomplished the duty required of them. It is reported, that there will be a military demonstration on a small scale on the beach when the men land.

THE statement made by the Calcutta *Statesman* and which we quoted, that the quotation of silver in London was 51 pence per ounce, and that it had occasioned a semi-panic in Calcutta, is now stated by the *Statesman* to have been erroneous. Our contemporary adds:—"The report was brought to the editor personally, on Thursday evening, by one of the oldest brokers in Calcutta, and was made by him in the most categorical and precise terms. We find that the proper quotation was 51-13-16*d.*, and that the market was particularly quiet all day."

THE *Straits Times* publishes some news from Acheen, from which it appears that though the Dutch are more fortunate than the Spanish in Sooloo in their war in Acheen, things there do not go on so smoothly as might be desired. Not only do the troops suffer in a terrible way from cholera, but the Achinese seem now to take the initiative and attack the Dutch. On the 25th April a convoy of the latter was attacked between Oleh Karing and Kotta Allam, and though after severe fighting the Dutch troops were the victors, they suffered some loss and the moral impression left is not good.

WE learn from the *Penang Gazette* that the 10th Regiment has been so much reduced by deaths and sickness that it has been found necessary to place a native police sentry over the Government offices. The same paper adds that the two hundred up at Qualla Kangsa are barely enough to line the stockade in case of an attack, and the hundred men or so in Penang would find themselves barely numerous enough to quell an extensive riot. Latest advices state that the 2nd battalion 3rd Buffs are to relieve the 10th from the Mauritius. They may be expected at Penang in the autumn, about September or October.

THE *China Mail* learns from Foochow that the Anna affair has been finally settled, the Chinese authorities paying the sum of 13,880 dollars to the German Consul for the lost property. It appears that this case had been the subject of a great deal of negociation, and the final settlement was not made till late on the evening of the 24th ultimo. The trial of Yeung Sai Sai and others, the prisoners in the Anna case, took place on the 19th April at the tribunal presided over by the Viceroy, the Governor and the Tartar General It is said that the settlement of the telegraph question, the Anna affair, and the gunboats difficulty, was due to the tact of the Governor Tin-Jih Chang and Mr. Tong King Sing, the latter taking no small share in the negociation.

"LORD LYTTON is happily better, but, if all I hear is true," says the writer of the Week in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*, "his health is in far from a satisfactory state, and I should not be surprised at his retirement before the end of the approaching cold season." We believe His Lordship suffers a good deal from dyspepsy which no doubt the warmer temperature of the plains would quickly dispel; and as a residence all the year round in Calcutta would be also more in accordance with the keen conscience His Lordship necessarily brings with him from Europe, the corrupting influences of climate and associations involving neglect of duty at Simla will have to be abandoned and the vigorous demands of duty be perhaps at last heeded.

WE learn from the *Straits Times* that the Burmah Steamship Company, Limited, intends to run a line of steamers between Singapore and Penang *vid* Malacca and nearly all the places of call,—they can hardly be called ports yet,—on the Peninsula. The line has been already running to Burmah and lower Siam. The new Company has obtained the Government contract for the fortnightly mail service between Singapore and Penang *viâ* ports, tenders for which have been advertised for some time. The Company owes its origin to the enterprise of Captain Alexander Bowers, of Penang, who is giving to the Penangites what they have been crying out for so long, a wharf to wit, and who proved of no small service to Government during the operations in Perak by his energetic exertions in the transport of troops, stores, and boats.

WE learn from the latest advices from Manila that the Solo Expedition arrived in that port on the 18th ultimo, and on the following morning made a triumphal entry into the town. His Excellency General Malcampo, the Commander-in Chief and Governor General, receiving addresses from the municipalities and other corporation. The expedition, it may be remembered, consisted of a force of about 12,000 men of all arms. The total loss in killed, wounded and missing has not been allowed to transpire, but is estimated by a correspondent of the Hongkong *Daily Press* at the large number of 2,500, and the expense is put down at 2 to 2½ millions of hard dollars. The result of the expedition is considered very unsatisfactory. Villages that can be rebuilt in a week have been destroyed, and the ground on which stood the town of Solo is in possession of the Spaniards, but that is all that can be said. The Soloanos are as free as ever and were firing on the forts as the expedition left.

NEWS has at last been received of the telegraph ship Agnes which left Singapore on the 19th April to repair the Madras-Penang cable. In the *Penang Gazette* of May 20th, the statement is made that she reports very heavy weather, and on the 15th May declared that if no favourable chance occurred to effect repairs before the 20th May, she would return to Singapore. On this subject the Singapore paper of May 27th says:—"So far as our telegraphic communication is concerned we are now almost isolated from the world. We have previously referred to the injury to the Madras cable. Now we regret to announce that the steamer Agnes, which was despatched to repair it, has returned here unsuccessful, and she reports that the weather was too rough to permit of her being able to effect it. Communication with Australia is still interrupted and only yesterday intelligence reached us that the Batavian cable is injured, so that with the exception of the cable to Hongkong, we are cut off from direct communication with all parts."

AFFAIRS in China are not apparently prosperous. The *North China Herald* says:—"We are not in possession of authentic news from the north-west, but it is known for certain that severe reverses have met the Chinese arms. There is some reason for the belief that the Ameer is already on Chinese soil, and that Tso Tsungtang's army, for the support of which the Empire has been drained of its resources, is on the verge of destruction. We do not wish to vaticinate, but Yakoob Beg is probably the ablest soldier in Asia, and great events may be on the *tapis*. Even if China should eventually prove successful, [we may reasonably ask, to what purpose is all this expenditure of blood and treasure? Turkestan can only be held by a strong military power, and to support this, the finances of the Empire must be drawn upon to the uttermost *cash*. Foreign Powers will certainly not come forward to guarantee a loan, after the experience of Turkey. We therefore quite agree with the maligned London papers, in advising caution before readily lending money to the Chinese Government, without some control over its expenditure."

COMPARING the results for the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 18th May were 5,438, against 4,950 in the previous week. Although there was some increase of mortality, the Province continues very healthy. There was no death registered under the head of cholera in the week under review, but more recent information shows that 3 deaths from the disease were registered in the Umballa district in the subsequent week, viz., 2 in the town of Radhaur—one on the 15th, the other on the 17th of May; the third case was registered in the town of Jagadhri on the 19th of May. From a perusal of the Civil Surgeon's report (just received), it appears that these were not genuine cases of cholera. Three hundred and forty-two deaths were registered under the head of small-pox against 368 in the previous week. The large towns continue, with few exceptions, to experience a very moderate death-rate. In the 47 large municipal towns, 654 deaths were registered, of which 350 occurred in males and 304 in females. Three hundred and eleven male and 315 female births were registered.

THE *Indian Spectator*, the latest effusion of native genius in Bombay, indulges in the following dream:—"An editor, great man!—how can he be approached, what can he be like? We enter the office with trembling steps, and with faltering speech ask for the—the—never mind who. At last we see him, we have shaken hands; the first awe has gradually vanished, and we begin to use our eyes. And what do we find. A half-starved man with dim eyes and sunken cheeks, pouring over piles of newspapers and journals, making a mark here and an extract there, sipping brandy between intervals, often biting his very fingers for vexation, writhing perhaps under some cruel attack of an adversary, and making up a column (which is perhaps quoted the next day all over the town) with a difficulty, which an editor or a writer for the press alone can imagine. Out of office also the poor editor, notably in India, has no rest. He must attend public meetings, make speeches and maintain his reputation. Indeed, the office of an editor is no sinecure. He is denied all the luxuries of life; he toils at all hours; he reads, not for pleasure but from compulsion; and thinks himself well off, if he is not damned."

THE *North China Herald* reports that serious riots have broken out in Szechuen, excited apparently by the document attributed to the Literary Chancellor, a copy of which we published a fortnight ago. Some 300 houses of Christians have been burned down and 14 killed. The Mandarins were not interfering, and at the date of latest advices the riots were continuing. It was rumoured that Li-Han-chang had been ordered to take up immediately the Government of the province, without going to Peking. Szechuen is a province in the west of China, north of Yunan province. Another Shanghai paper writes as under on the same affair:—"For some time past we have received various items of information respecting riots in Szechuen. It seems that a deal of bad feeling has existed between the Roman Catholic natives and the non-converts in different parts of the province, and the priests are said unfortunately to have come into collision with the authorities. In some instances the Catholics have got the better of their antagonists, but we hear of a raid having been made by the populace of Chungking-Fu against the native Christians, the mob having burnt down no fewer than three or four hundred of their houses. The mandarins, however called out the soldiery and quelled the riot; but there will probably be some discussion as to compensation for the damage done.

THE small ironclad built for the Chinese Government at the Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai, made her official trial trip on Tuesday, 9th May, with the two Directors of the Arsenal on board. The *Celestial Empire* tells us that this little vessel, which has been often noticed before, as she steamed past the Bund about half-past nine o'clock, on her way out to Woosung, created considerable attention both among natives and foreigners. The Arsenal Band was in attendance, as well as the Artillery Company trained at Kaou-chang-meaou, the musicians playing the national melody known as 'Sin fa.' Her appearance is certainly strange at first sight, but it is easy to see how admirably she is adapted for the purpose for which she is intended Her ram bow, her battery containing one large Krupp's gun, and her small amount of freeboard, strike the attention at once as a new and indispensable feature in modern naval architecture. This vessel has made one or two trips to Minghong to test the engines, and see that the native engineers and firemen can manage them without foreign assistance. This appears to have been absolutely necessary, because no compound marine engines have been made or used before at the Kiangnan Arsenal. After steaming outside Woosung the gun was tried with twelve rounds of shot and shell, the shot weighing one hundred and thirty pounds. The charges of powder used were twenty pounds, twenty-five pounds, twenty-eight pounds, and thirty pounds. The engines and gear for lowering the gun into the hold and raising it again were duly tried and found to be in excellent working order. The next test applied was to the steering capabilities. A complete circle was made in two-and-a-half minutes with both engines going ahead full speed. Some idea of her speed might have been obtained by any one who happened to see her passing the Bund between four and five o'clock on her way back to the Arsenal. It is hard to say how many knots she made with full steam, but it must have been very nearly nine. The vessel, the engines, and gun are an undoubted success and the Directors of the Arsenal are highly delighted with the results, which must be very gratifying to the foreigners, Messrs. Bennie and Allan, concerned in her construction.

THE Melbourne *Argus* of May 15th contains the following strange news:—"By the R.M.S. Bangalore has been received the report of an extraordinary occurrence, which may possibly lead to an international difficulty of some importance. This is no less than the rescue of a gang of prisoners from Western Australia by an American whaler. No mails from Western Australia were received by this steamer, in consequence of the branch mail steamer Georgette, which usually conveys the packages from Fremantle to King George's Sound, having been sent in pursuit of the whaler. This, it appears, she reached, but the master refused to give the fugitives up, as the Georgette was not a commissioned vessel of war, and therefore was not justified in interfering with him on the high seas. The following account of the affair, dated April 22, was received by the Melbourne agent for the P. and O. Company from the agent at King George's Sound:—'Last week H. M. S. Conflict was lying at Fremantle, and an American whaler was cruising off the coast. When the Conflict left the whaler went to a place about 10 or 15 miles from Perth and anchored, and her boat appears to have gone on shore, and by arrangement apparently, the whole chain-gang of prisoners escaped, and were immediately pulled off to the ship, which went to sea forthwith. A telegram was sent here to inquire if the Conflict had left, and she had sailed a few hours previously, so the Georgette was armed and despatched with a body of pensioners. After cruising for a day or two she fell in with the whaler, the skipper of which defied them as she was not a man-of-war, and she returned to port. Some of the particulars may be slightly wrong, as we have only telegraphic news, but in the main they are right. The prisoners are said to have been seen quietly standing on the whaler's poop looking on. The whaler's name is Catalpa, I believe. Perhaps she may land the gentlemen in your part of the world, unless prevented by unpleasant consequences.' The Bangalore was detained some time at the Sound, as the Governor telegraphed to Captain Hector to await his despatches on the subject, which were sent overland; but after waiting a reasonable time finding they did not reach him, the captain sailed without them."

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of those hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to [illegible] which similar name; purchasers of [illegible] the genuine Phosphodyne are also known by the [illegible] with the words "Bright's Phosphodyne" engraved [illegible] are also known by the [illegible]

BOMBAY.

POLICE COURT FINES AND FEES.—Nearly Rs. 4,000 have been recovered for the last month (May) as fines and fees in the Police Courts of this city.

SEAMEN DESERTERS.—Mr. Constable Grennon on Monday last arrested three European seamen, deserters from the British ship British Army, and placed them on board that vessel, for which the police officer received a reward of Rs. 30.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—A Hindoo, named Kessew Suddasew, an hawker of newspapers, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, for stealing a silver watch valued Rs. 50, the property of Mr. J. H. Stoddart. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge.

POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 3-12-0 from "Pyramids," contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box. We are requested to state that the funds of the poor-box have been completely exhausted during the present month. Consequently many deserving recipients from this source of benevolence have been sent away without relief. Contributions would be thankfully received.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at Lower Colaba on view of the body of Bhagoo, woman. Deceased was about 50 years of age, a labourer in the Health Department of the Municipality. On that day whilst doing her work abreast of the Post Office, she was suddenly taken ill and became insensible with difficult breathing, and soon afterwards expired. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.—Mr. Cursetjee Eduljee Mehta appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to answer a charge of cheating preferred against him by Mancoklal Shewshunker, in respect of fifteen bales of cotton, valued at Rs. 2,300. Mr. Balcrishna Wassoodew appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Ardaseer Bakonjee for the defence. His Worship after going into the case discovered that it was an unfounded charge against the defendant and dismissed the case, ordering complainant to pay Rs. 20 as costs to defendant's counsel.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Two cart drivers, named Cundoo Jotee and Mahrootee Wittoo, were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the following cases were disposed of, charged at the instance of Mr. Nutty, another agent to the same Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Kistna Ragoo, a hack buggy driver, fined Rs. 25 for torturing his horse.—Succaram Saddoo, another hack buggy driver, fined Rs. 7 for a similar offence of torturing his horse.—Mulloo Lowjee, a cart driver, fined Rs. 4 for torturing his bullock.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. HOUSTON.—On Friday last, 9th instant, a deputation from the teachers, pupils, and friends of the Surat Mission School waited upon A. Clarke Houston, Esq., at the Mission House, for the purpose of presenting him with a token of their affectionate regard for him, on the occasion of his leaving Surat to take charge of the Bombay Diocesan High School. The Rev. R. Montgomery expressed in appropriate terms his own regret for Mr. Houston's departure, and referred to the success which had crowned his efforts for the welfare of the Mission School. He then presented him, in the name of the subscribers, with a purse containing Rs. 250, and said that from his knowledge of the enthusiasm displayed by the teachers and pupils, he was certain that, had longer notice of Mr. Houston's departure been possible, the amount presented would have been much larger. Mr. Houston briefly replied, thanking the subscribers for their unexpected gift.

FALL OF THE ROOF OF A HOUSE.—About 6 o'clock P. M. on Monday, one half of the tiled roofing of a two-storied house undergoing repairs, situated in 3rd Bhoiwady street, belonging to one Tribhowun Purshotum, suddenly fell in, burying within its *débris* five of the workmen who were engaged in the repairs of the house. Immediate assistance was rendered by the neighbours and police, and the five men were extricated from the ruins, when one of the men, who was rather seriously injured, was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained; the other four were also subsequently taken to the same hospital, being but slightly injured. Their wounds were dressed and they were allowed to return to their respective homes. When the accident took place, the workmen were engaged in removing and replacing new posts that held up the roof of the house, and it was evident that there was some mismanagement in the affair that occasioned it, which might have terminated with more serious results.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE MEETING AT COLABA.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Bombay Garrison Total Abstinence Association took place in their meeting room at the barracks at Colabs at 7 P. M. on the 12th inst. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, and other necessary preliminary business transacted, an interval of a few minutes was spent by the soldiers and other members in procuring refreshments in the shape of "pop," lemonade, and coffee, after which pleasure took the place of business, and harmless songs, recitations and readings were the order of the evening. The several performances were enlivened by music, and the gathering was graced by the presence of several ladies. Previous to closing, a proposition for a "tea-fight" was made and universally carried, and at the next meeting the date for the encounter will be decided. This very entertaining meeting closed at 10½ by all singing "God bless the Prince of Wales" and "God save the Queen."

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—Since Saturday last we had no rain; in the afternoon of Saturday clouds were seen in every direction, and vivid lightning was observed in the south-east which indicated a fall of rain. On Sunday the clouds had again gathered, and lightning was observed in the same direction as was on Saturday, but the rain did not fall. Yesterday the clouds cleared up, and during the afternoon it was somewhat warm. We hope we shall be blessed with a heavy shower or two to cool the atmosphere, without which we cannot expect the residents of the native town to be healthy. Although the *meerug* is said to have commenced, the regular monsoon has not as yet set in, notwithstanding that we are in the middle of June.—*Poona Observer*, June 13.

THE MONSOON IN POONA.—We had a heavy burst of the monsoon on Friday night. On Thursday afternoon we had a thunderstorm and heavy rain which lasted about two hours, while showers of rain continued to fall until midnight. On Friday, however, the storm commenced to rage a little after eight o'clock, and thunder, lightning and heavy rain continued to fall until past midnight. The storm seemed to come from all points of the compass, though its chief fury was in the north-west and south-west. It passed away and returned to us in the true monsoon fashion; but the lightning was the most continued and vivid that we have seen at any burst of the monsoon during our experience of Poona as a station. The rain was seen to lie in sheets over the fields in our neighbourhood when the moon attempted to struggle through masses of watery clouds about 1 A. M. At one time the rain fell in torrents with a rushing sound—such as one hears often in Bombay but seldom in Poona. Every part of the Camp and City must have been thoroughly washed and cleansed and we think there cannot be much heat felt here after the burst of Friday last.—*Deccan Herald.*

HEAVY RAIN.—Accounts of heavy rain come to us from Khandalla, Kirkalla, Deoksal and other stations in our neighbourhood. There was a severe storm at Khandalla on Thursday last, the first of the season, and since then the climate has been very pleasant and enjoyable. Most of the people were staying on; but we think that since our correspondent wrote on Friday night, the mists and rain must have so increased as to make the station rather damp and uncomfortable. We shall doubtless hear next time that the station is deserted. We hear from those who have come from Mahableshwar that heavy rain and a storm of thunder and lightning visited that station on Wednesday last. Those who travelled Poona wards on Thursday and Friday had heavy rain between Sherwell and Poona, and had a most unpleasant journey. Some parts of the roads were heavy from the mud, but the heavy rain which has since fallen will have made them better, as they will be thoroughly washed now. Those who came to Poona before the 7th are congratulating themselves on their good fortune. Baggage carts, in rather a dreary condition, accompanied by *drookee* servants continue to arrive daily, and the wind-up of the Mahableshwar season does not seem to be very dignified one as far as the domestics are concerned. We suppose the sanitarium will soon be utterly deserted now, when the news of the heavy rain in Poona arrives there. Poona is filling fast, and though there has been much delay, the rain has fallen to [illegible] earnest.—*Id.*

THE HON. RAO SAHEB RAO.—Sir Mahadev Rao

THE CASE AGAINST RICHARD MARTIN.

AT the Calcutta Police Court, on the 7th inst., the defendant in this case, who it will be remembered was arrested at the English Hotel Bombay last month, was re-arraigned.

Mr. Hume conducted the prosecution, and

Mr. D. E. Cranenburgh the defence.

Mt. Murray, the first witness, called stated: I am a shopkeeper in Old Court House Street and Hastings Street. I know defendant for the last 3 or 4 months. I first saw him in February or March last, so far as I can remember. On that occasion he brought in some plates of the Mess of the 40th Regiment for repairs. He brought two rings and paid for them. I saw him on several occasions after this when he made some more purchases. He paid about Rs. 85 on account, and now owes about Rs. 500. About the 1st April he informed me that Colonel Blythe's daughter had been married, and that Dr. Ray requested him to come to Calcutta and get a pair of bracelets to present to the lady. I gave him a pair. He took them away. He returned them the next day saying they would not suit. I exchanged them for a pair of mother-o'-pearl, and he returned the same afternoon and said he saw Dr. Ray, who wished them changed for a locket. I gave him this locket, valued at Rs. 100. He signed this receipt (produced) in my presence, and I asked him if it was for Dr. Ray; he said "yes." I gave him nothing else for Dr. Ray. Shortly before he left Calcutta I saw him again and asked him when Dr. Ray would pay for the locket. He replied "I will pay The pay for the regiment will be out on the 2nd, and when it is out Dr. Ray will pay me, and I will pay you." On the faith of the statemennt that the locket was for Dr. Ray, I gave him delivery. I did not see him again till after he was arrested on the warrant I had applied for; I have not been paid for the locket.

Cross-examined: The debt of Rs. 500 was contracted before and after the delivery of the locket. About Rs. 300 before. This (produced) is the receipt for the part payments of Rs. 50, and Rs. 35 made at two different times. He had accounts with me. After the 17th of April, the date of that receipt, I think he purchased one ring of the value of Rs. 275, and valued at Rs. 190. It is quite possible that I would have given him the locket on credit, if he said he wanted it for himself. He has supplied me with one tiffin and ices at Dum-Dum, the whole value of which would have been about Rs. 50. I suspect that he did once trust the firm with a silver watch for repairs. I did deliver to him a gold watch as a loan, valued at Rs. 400, but cannot say before or after the locket transaction. I took no receipt for it. I gave it to him for use during the time the watch which had been purchased from me was under repairs. He paid me Rs. 35 by a silver watch, for the gold one he had bought from me for Rs. 190 and signed for the balance. I did not tell him the value of the gold watch I lent him, but a man of common sense ought to know it.

In the course of his cross-examination Mr. Cranenburgh put a few questions to the prosecutor with the view of eliciting that after the delivery of the gold locket the prisoner had bought on credit on his own name a gold ring valued at Rs. 275, and that subsequently, when the prisoner had given the prosecutor a gold watch, bought on credit from the same firm, and valued at Rs. 190, for repairs; the prosecutor lent him another gold watch valued at Rs. 400, taking no receipt for it although of far greater value. The Magistrate objected to the questions, saying that they were quite irrelevant, and had nothing whatever to do with the present case.

Mr. Cranenburgh submitted that they were quite relevant, and had a perfect right to put the questions. His object in putting the questions was to show that the prisoner had unlimited credit with the firm, and that, even after the delivery of the gold locket, he was allowed to run up a credit of something like 600 or 700 rupees. That being the case, the question that would arise, was it probable that the prisoner, having unlimited credit at the shop would make use of another person's name in getting possession of the locket, when he himself could get the locket on credit in his own name, as he subsequently got other articles of far greater value. Besides it was not likely, should the court think it proper to send up the case to the sessions, that the prisoner would be defended there, therefore it was very desirous that the answers regarding transactions subsequently to the delivery of the locket should appear on record.

The Magistrate allowed the questions.

Re-examined: He has not paid for the ring I sold him for Rs. 270. He has not returned me the watch I lent him. We trusted him because we were informed, by inquiries, that he was man of property and held a good position.

To the Court, (at the suggestion of Mr. Cranenburgh,) no one was present at the conversation between us, (myself and the prisoner) but my Baboo, who I had directed to draw up the receipt, was seated a very short distance away from us.

Ross Wiss, an "unfortunate" foreigner, was next examined. Her evidence went to prove that the defendant gave her the locket in question as a present.

This case was after this, owing to press of work, adjourned till Friday next.

During the progress of the case this day, the defendant several times interrupted the Court suggesting questions to the witnesses, but was told that he could not be allowed to speak so long as he was represented by a pleader, he then, through his pleader, wished to put certain questions to the witnesses, but as they were irrelevant and inadmissable the pleader declined to put them. The defendant took umbrage at this, whereupon the pleader was about retiring from the case when the former thought better over the matter and consented to let the conduct of the case being proceeded with by Mr. Cranenburgh.

At the termination of the proceedings the defendant said he would respectfully wish to ask one question of the court, viz., whether there was one law for the English and another for the foreigners. He asked this because the last witness had sworn falsely on more points than one and was encouraged to do so by Mr. Hume who examined her.

His Worship gave no heed to this question.

THE SAMOAN DIFFICULTY.

(*The Melbourne Argus*, May 15.)

THE following is the correct account of the proceedings which led to an attack on the seamen and marines of H. M. S. Barracouta at Samoa as mentioned in our last summary. One day, when Parliament was sitting (a convocation of high Samoan chiefs, with Colonel Steinberger amongst them), an armed party from the Barracouta approached its precincts. The King (there are two in Samoa, Malietoa the old, and Malletoa the young, but three rivals), on the entrance of Captain Stevens, of H. M. S. Barracouta, and his men, pointed out the colonel as an impostor, dismissed him from his post of Premier (to which on the formation of the Government he had been appointed for life), and gave him in charge of Captain Stevens. He was conveyed on board Her Majesty's ship. Before doing so, however, the men proceeded to his offices, seized all his papers and documents, and handed them over to the charge of Captain Stevens's secretary. This force from the Barracouta then retired. These sudden and summary proceedings seemed rather to puzzle the non-members of the House, for the silence which followed them was broken by murmurings loud and deep, which soon assumed a more serious form. Those hon gentlemen (the chiefs) demanded of the King how he dared to proceed to such extremities as to introduce foreign forces to them, denied his authority to send Colonel Steinberger away, and told him that they would certainly and at once cut his head off! Upon this the King made a rush from the Legislative halls, followed closely by hon members. His Majesty was, however, more swift of foot than they, and bounding through the thicket like a deer, made good his escape to Savii (a town in the vicinity), where he hid himself. Then he proceeded on board Her Majesty's ship, detailed his wrongs and his griefs to Captain Stevens and implored British aid that he might be again placed upon his throne and restored to his rights. Captain Stevens summoned an extraordinary meeting of the chiefs, to reconsider the conduct they had been guilty of, and hinted the necessity, as a duty they owed to themselves, of restoring King Malietoa to the authority he formerly possessed, and to the throne of his ancestors. On the appointed day, the 13th March, the chiefs all met, and were in grave deliberation. They, however, had taken the precaution of having a regiment of their own native troops, well armed with rifles, planted among the scrub in the vicinity, simply as "a guard of honour" lest the sailors of Queen Victoria should again menace their sacred conclave. Captain Stevens determined to take part in the deliberation, and he went to attend the meeting, also accompanied by a "guard of honour of 50 men," armed with Snider rifles, to each of whom had been served out 20 rounds of ball cartridge. He had also two armed boats, provided with rocket tubes, stationed close by the Parliament-house. On landing, Captain Stevens marched his men in front of the Parliament-house, at this time hon. members having taken their seats and commenced their debate. Here the men were halted and the captain having been informed that the Parliamentary guard of honour was in the vicinity, detached his senior lieutenant with a party of "blue jackets" to disarm them. The blue jackets, followed by the remainder of the party under Captain Stevens himself, advanced to this duty in "skirmishing order," and demanded the disarmament and surrender of the Samoan guard of honour. That band of warriors, however, rushed into the road and opened fire. And then an encounter commenced, which resulted in the slaughter of four of the force from the Barracouta, and the wounding of a dozen more, whilst the Samoans, it is said, lost double that number in killed; it is unknown how many wounded. The latter then, at the request of their chiefs, who had been appealed to by Captain Stevens, fell back for a short time. The Parliamentary proceedings were now brought to a close, but the British forces remained for some time on the beach, detaining with them three chiefs as hostages. A desultory fire from the Samoans continued whilst the ship's boats were retiring, one man having been shot dead in the boat on its way to the ship. Firing promptly in return was duly kept up by the boat party. That night Captain Stevens again occupied the town of Apia. He had earthworks thrown up around the British Consulate, upon which he mounted all his Armstrong boat guns. Nor did he withdraw his force until he had dictated terms to the chiefs, and compelled them to send away from the neighbourhood all strangers within a circuit of 10 miles of Apia, including the soldiery, and did not evacuate the fortification until the 27th March. We cannot finish our account of this affair without recording in a manner deserving his high position. But it is satisfactory to find that at the close of the proceedings he expressed, through his counsel, regret for his transgression of the law.—*Id.*

THE "PARSEE PUNCH" AGAIN.—It has been brought to our notice that almost all the wealthy patrons of the *Parsee Punch* accord their support to it under an erroneous impression. It is well known that the conductors of the *Punch* do not recognise anything like journalistic etiquette and propriety, but freely criticise the private affairs of individuals, with which the public can have no concern. The natives, as a rule, are very sensitive to newspaper criticism; but they scarcely ever tolerate criticism which encroaches on the privacy of the domestic circle, and which ruthlessly tramples upon every cherished sentiment. The unadulterated native is always scandalised at the public ridicule heap on his wife or his sister or his daughter; and he has not the moral courage to brave such attacks. He does not face them as they ought to be, with force of character. He can only vindicate the honour of those dear to him by a recourse to law. But at this stage he is told, to his surprise, that the *Punch* enjoys exceptional privileges, the principal one being immunity from the consequences of its faults. As yet we are not in a position to inform our readers how such an erroneous impression has got hold of the public mind, nor do we know if the *Parsee Punch* has made any efforts to disabuse its readers of such an impression. It is thus that a lot of rich but timid ignorant Parsis and Hindus support a journal which is a blot on our boasted civilization, and a standing reproach to the first city in Western India. We have arranged to make room in our columns for a series of articles in which attempts will be made, week by week, to expose the *Punch* in its true colours—to determine the character of its wit and humour, its aims and views, &c. We do not regret the valuable space required for the purpose: we are willing to make more valuable sacrifices if they can avail to rid the public of an aggravated nuisance of years.—*Id.*

FINED RS. 10.—Mr. W. G. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, has been fined Rs. 10 by the Third Magistrate of Police for an assult on Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, a Hindu solicitor of some reputation. It would appear that the Municipal Commissioner asked Mr. Shamrao to let the foul water in the neighbourhood of his property pass through his drain, but the latter refused to do as much. Hereupon Mr. Pedder got so much excited that he caught Mr. Shamrao by the neck and shook him for some time, at the same time flourishing a stick in dangerous proximity to his head. The Commissioner, we are glad to find, met the charge frankly, and admitted the assault. It was urged, however, in extenuation of the offence, that at the time the assault was committed Mr. Pedder was labouring under serious provocation. But there is not a tittle of evidence to support the plea, and we cannot help saying that the Municipal Commissioner well deserves the public humiliation he has undergone. Mr. Pedder, no doubt

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

(The Illustrated London News.)

FOURTH NOTICE.

Mr. Hook's four pictures are, clearly, if not quite, as delightful as ever. As usual, the interest is pretty equally devided between the figure and landscape or marine portion. The most striking is "Crabbers" (234), a sturdy pair of fisher mates in their small craft drawing out the pots in a brisk but shallow sea near the coast, as shown by the shortened wave. One keeps the boat's head to the sea, while the other is extracting, with a grin of satisfaction, an immense crab from the "pot" he had just hauled up to the gunwale. A line of buoys indicates where other crab-pots are sunk. More charming, if less effective, is "A little Blue Bay" (186), a beautiful Devonshire cove, almost land-locked laughing in the sunshine, with a fishman mending lobster-pots, watched by a girl, and other men looking after their boats. "Hard Lines" (498) shows another such refuge, with a fishing village, and in the foreground an urchin detained by his mother or elder sister to hold the hank of blue worsted she is winding off, while his heart is with his companions, who are launching a boat up the beach. Most remarkable of all for the unwonted care and completeness of the painting is "Seaside Dames" (44), particularly as regards the receding promontory of the middle distance, with all its accidents and inequalities of winding road, cliff-cleavage, and verdurous crest. It is very seldom that we have seen anything so illusively yet artistically true in aspect under the conditions of thin, luminous atmospheric effect. In the foreground is a fishing-boat, with a man throwing out the fish of the last take, which girls are cleansing in the streamlet, while ducks in close attendance are busily engaged gobbling up the refuse, a disagreeable incident to which—surely very ill-advisedly—the title points. Mr. Beavis has turned to good account a recent visit to the East in the large effective picture (85) of a Bedaween caravan descending the high ground at Wady Gurundel, on the road to Mount Sinai; and his skill as an animal-painter is evident in the masterly drawing of the laden camels picking their way down the sandy slopes, across which the ardent sunlight projects their sharply defined shadows. Mr. S. Cooper does not trouble himself much to search for novelty of subject. There is absolutely nothing new to remark of the cattle-pieces—"The Herdsman's Charge" (228) and "On a Dairy Farm" (953). We may say, however, that the painter's hardness of manner is less apparent in the sunny effects of these pictures than in the winter scene called "The Orphans" (515), where a couple of lambs wait vainly for succour from their dam that lies dead in the snowdrift. Mr. Ansell is more varied and inventive in the subjects of his several contributions, but there is nothing fresh to observe as to their execution. "Peat-Gathering" (214) is a moorland scene, with a collie in charge of the ponies, drays, and baskets of the peat-gatherers. "After a Spate" (515) shows a drowned sheep at the bottom of a gully, whither it has been carried by recent flood. The title, "The Cattle are in the Corn" (1274), is of itself sufficiently descriptive. Mr. H. W. B. Davis, another prolific contributor, disarms criticism—nay, is entitled to all respect—for the thorough conscientiousness and sound ability of his workmanship. It must be owned, however, that his pictures this year have none of the suggestiveness of some earlier productions; the details are too uniformly "made out" for that, the superabundant greens too hard and metallic. They are honest prose, and that is all. The most monotonous in colour is "The Rustling Leaves" (550); the most important is a scene in Picardy (557), a large composition of frisky foals and scarcely less playful mares, which is admirable for grouping and variety of action and for well-understood drawing and modelling—admitting characteristics of form differing from those found in English breeds to be faithfully rendered. But there is a higher sense of beauty in "Early Summer" (168), an extensive view of noble English park scenery, with dun-coloured cattle lying about the foreground undulations, and breadths of sun and shade chequering the tall trees and meadows from the passing wrack clouds and sunburst. In Mr. Peter Graham's "Moorland Rovers" (887) the Highland cattle occupy a larger proportion of the canvas than usual. The pools in which they are wading, the tall flags which cut them off above the knees with awkward effect, and the inevitable Scotch mist, are the merest accessories; and the whole work manifests increasing slightness of execution. Mdlle. Peyrol Bonheur sustains the reputation of the family name in "Sheep Grazing" (1281). There is very competent animal-painting in "A Noble Victim" (74), by Mr. S. Carter, a dead stag guarded by a hound from the threatened attack of an eagle, "Her Majesty's Buckhounds" (231), by Mr. W. H. Hopkins, is a most careful and exact piece of sporting portraiture. Before coming to the landscapes proper, we may mention "A Peep at the Hounds" (1319), by Mr. Birkett Foster, children watching, from a country road, a pack of foxhounds busy in a cover, a favourable example of the painter, in oil; and "Driftwood" (52), by Mr. J. R. Robertson, a fisher-girl, in sabots and shoes, coming upon a child's toy horse thrown up from the sea.

In English landscape-painting we are seldom met by the art-problems which French landscapists so frequently propose to themselves. To "go to Nature," but bringing little to her; to select a subject with more or less taste for the picturesque, to exactly copy what the eye sees, or to represent the same under certain modifications of the materials, and with certain tricks of handling, effect, or colour, seem to be the aims to which English artists limit themselves. But where are we to find imaginative conception, high poetic feeling and sentiment, or even the technical charm which is so precious in some foreign work? It is useless, however, to sigh for what is not to be had. In the words of the French proverb, *quand on n'a pas ce qu'on aime il faut aimer ce qu'on a.* And there is much English landscape at Burlington House that may be unfeignedly admired if we are not too exigent. Attention will naturally be directed to the works of Mr. Oakes, the new Associate election is, we trust, an earnest that other landscape painters not less deserving may be admitted to the same distinction, and that this branch of art may be less unfairly ignored by the Academy. Of Mr. Oakes's two pictures we prefer "Sheltered" (36), a coast scene with wild-fowl nestling under the lee of a rocky ledge. In "Fording a Tidal Creek" (6) the glint of sunlight that falls from the watery sky on the sheep as they clamber up a sandy bank looks like a tinselled patch, forced unduly by the blackness of the foreground. Mr. Wells, the R.A., tries his hand in landscape in "Afternoon on Holmbury Hill" (281), and Mr. Redgrave scores an exceptional success with his "Calling the Sheep to Fold" (163). Mr. Vicat Cole's large picture, "The Day's Decline" (309), has all the qualities which have rendered him popular. Down the slopes of a hill behind which the sun is setting, and athwart the meadow and river at its foot, there is a charming interchange of golden rays and purple shadows. Mr. Leader, too, is happiest in his autumnal evening effects, whether on the Thames (20), with barges passing a lock and the last gleam of sunlight on cottage and trees and fleecy clouds; or in the rural scene (202), probably in Worcestershire, where the sky is clearing up after rain, and the western radiance bars the leadenclouds with gold, and is reflected with vivid brilliance from the the pools of the stubble and the ruts of the road: a magical moment in nature, and the effect of which is here enhanced by the picturesque lines of cottages and trees which tell darkly against the splendour of the sky. We need not dwell on the well-known characteristics of the Linnells, father and sons. The former, still bravely ignoring, as it were, the failing strength of advanced age, sends a large woodland scene called "The Hollow Tree" (51); Mr. James Linnell (closely, only too closely, treading in the patriarch's steps) contributes a subject from Dartmoor-common (374); and Mr. William Linnell, with more individuality, has a large poetical twilight (966) and a heath scene (426) extremely potent in colour. The works of this family have the attribute so rare in our school, of "style," if bordering on mannerism: the materials pass through some mental process during reproduction. It is not so in "A Certain Trout Stream" (365) and "Sir Thomas's Tower" (532), by Mr. Brett. Here nature is reflected as in a mirror, but a mirror which seems to yield an image more vivid than the thing itself, even scrutinized with the keenest vision. The eye (which alone is addressed) is first stimulated into wonder, then quickly fatigued. But as our impressions of nature are not analogous, we suspect that something specious underlies all this aspect of extreme veracity; and after the first surprise, we feel that there is much that is artificial. Taking for example, the first-named picture, the colouring and effect alike of the burnished steel of the water surface, and frosted catspaw thereon, the silvery lichens of the rocks, the gorgeous hues of the autumnal foliage in the middle distance and the intensely-blue shadows on the distant bank, strike us as forced and wanting in repose. If we would satisfy ourselves that illusion is not the final aim of art, and if we would appreciate, by contrast the value of sobriety of treatment, let us turn to Mr. R. P. Richards's picture (349), so refined and beautiful in execution, of drenched mountebanks trudging along a wet road under a rainy sky that has just commenced to clear; to Mr. E. Parton's "Placid Stream" (184), which has something of Corot's sweetness without his mannered touch; to Mr. Aumonier's river scene, called "Water Lilies" (462), with veiled daylight effect and modestly truthful execution; to Mr. C. N. Hemy's "Red Autumn" (440)—the bed of a shrunken stream, with a girl gathering wood from among the dead leaves that strew the banks—which evinces fidelity of observation, and is very nice in colour; to Mr. G. E. Hering's "Woodland Waters" (518)—all suavity and gentleness; to Mr. A. W. May's "The Nearest Way" (112), with a grey twilight effect, in perfect keeping throughout; to Mr. Fisher's "Scotch Hillside" (483)—free in treatment, but entirely removed from vulgarity; and to similarly unpretending but genuine merit in the landscapes by T. O. Hume (23), W. S. Jay (396), C. Smith (1303), T. Lloyd (553), and C. E. Holloway (151).

"Confiscated" (18), by J. L. Pickering, a ruinous old house standing in its neglected grounds, relieved against a twilight sky, is almost identical in motive with a picture exhibited by this rising young artist last year. In another and larger landscape, however, (964), called "The Month of March," Mr. Pickering surprises us by the originality and excellence of his work. The scene is rustic almost to wildness: a rough dell traversed by a streamlet; some rude farm buildings; trees sparsely grown, their leafless branches cutting against a cold sky full of wind and rain. This sky effect and the colouring generally are strikingly novel and unconventional. In truth, this is one of the landscapes of the year. With the mention of Mr. C. G. Lawson's large, very promising "Hop-Gardens of England" (161), Mr. W. B. Richmond's "Near Via Reggio, where Shelly's body was found," (945), a grandiose conception, but surely violent in effect; and Mr. G. Chester's "Hampshire Hatches" (196), recalling Constable's effectiveness, we arrive at the works of Mr. M'Whirter and other Scotch painters not hitherto noticed. Under the title, "The Lady of the Woods" (511), Mr. M'Whirter has painted with unwonted care a silver birch rearing its tall, lithe, and graceful form and feathery foliage against the blue sky with a carpet of dead bracken at its foot. "Spindrift" (427), a man and horse drawing a wrack-cart along a seaside road, buffetted by the breeze which carry sea-spray far inlands is very spirited. In "Daybreak" (382), by Mr. Colin Hunter, a man digging on the wet sands, watched by a girl, the artist repeats his favourite effects of dawn or late evening, which are always so telling. Very luminous, too, and masculine in execution is Mr. H. Macallum's "Shearing Wrack in the Sound of Harris" (98). We have also to commend Mr. Docharty's conscientiousness and freedom from a besetting blackness of tone in "The River Achray, Trossachs" (287); Mr. Farquharson's pathetic picture (471) of a poor old crofter driving his team in the dim twilight; Mr. C. E. Johnston's "Gipsies" (302), with its breadth of light and shade; and Mr. S. Bough's animated "Kirkwell Harbour, Orkney" (1271). The fault of slovenly, pretentious handling, rightly imputed to some members of the Scotch school, can scarcely be found in these works.

Mr. E. W. Cooke maintains his position as a marine-painter in the lively and picturesque "Zuyder Zee Fishing Haven" (223) with stranded Dutch pinks "made out" with scrupulous exactitude in very detail of build and rig; and—again exchanging the Nile for Venice—in "The Ruins of Kom Ombos" (79), redeemed by the afterglow; and "Philæ, at Early Morning" (493); but whether, in both cases, the light of Egypt be so copper-coloured and the water of the Nile so green we are not prepared to say. We yield to none in admiration of Mr. H. Moore's sea-painting generally, but we cannot regard as an altogether satisfactory example the picture (455) of the launch of a life-boat through a great turmoil of breakers. Translated into simple black and white—and, indeed, it is little else—one might more readily recognise that the artist's memory has enabled him to realise the most intangible of all subjects with almost scientific accuracy. In the picture, however, we cannot reconcile ourselves to the monotonous mass of grays, or, rather, to the chalky, opaque "quality" of the greys.

Mr. Edwin Hayes does greater justice to himself in "Fishing Trawlers Returning to Port, Great Yarmouth" (176). For freshness and life in the waves, for knowledge of craft and their behaviour afloat, and for practised skill of execution, Mr. Hayes has few rivals. An eminently artistic picture, and as original as it is artistic, is Mr. A. Wust's "Moonlight on the North Sea" (898). It was a bold thing to paint this world of silvery light, and deep-blue sky and slowly undulating sea, bearing as it were, in long-drawn sighs, with nothing to break the loneliness save a few fishing-boats sidling at their nets with lamps at the fore. Among architectural subjects, "Westminster from Charing-cross—Evening" (549), by that competent painter Mr. J. P. Connor, should not be overlooked; nor Mr. F. Dillon's able and elaborate Cairene interior, "Courtyard" in the House of the Sheikh-es-Sadat" (300). Lastly, the excellent still-life painting of Messrs. Muckley and Ladell and the Misses Mutrie should not go unmentioned.

LIVING IN MANSIONS.

(The World.)

I am in my way as 'thorough' as Guy Livingstone's motto. And my way is to like excessively what I like at all; next, not to like it quite so much; then to weary of it; then to detest it; and finally, like Mrs. Bardell after her kicking hysterics at the Spaniards at Hampstead, to wonder how I could have been so foolish. The succeeding phase of thoroughness is to like the opposite of what I loved before. I thus preserve my freshness of feeling by a succession of sentiments; just as the agriculturist keeps his land fruitful by a rotation of crops. There is some inconvenience in these transitions; but all reminders of altered views, inconstancies, or inconsistencies are easily disposed of by the simple formula, 'I've changed my mind.' When, a few years since, I became possessed of a country house and a bit of land, I took to the life belonging to them with an avidity which was positively morbid. Now that I have, after some trouble and anxiety, disposed of the same, I shudder at the thought of living anywhere off the London pavement. I acquired in my other stage of existence an extensive library of agricultural works; books on poultry; books containing infallible recipes for making a garden pay; strange coloured charts and tables showing the qualities and analyses of seeds and manures; books on cow and pig-keeping; books on that noble animal the horse,—all of which I should be glad to exchange for tables of cab-fares, lists of club members, books of the Opera, court-guides, directories, or other strictly metropolitan volumes. It is no exaggeration to say that the sight of newly-planted shrubs or of gravel-walks or flower-beds in course of construction throws me into an agony of repugnance. Lord Henry Lennox has in this sense made me suffer pangs of acute pain by the landscape-gardening he has indulged in between the Row and the Serpentine; and the one draw back to a recent country visit was that my walks and rides took me past luxuriant gardens and handsome villas, reminding me of the money I have sunk in planting and improvements, in fencing, levelling, and beautifying,—all, as it turns out, for the hammer of the auctioneer, and the benefit of the alien who succeeded to his charming. The wicked Frenchman who said the chief charm of a married woman is her husband recurs to me when I think of a house in the country, or a garden or grounds; for the condition of my liking them now is that they belong to some one else, and can make no claims on me.

This being my frame of mind, how can I—being so thorough—act up to it best in my way of life? Writhing under the inconveniences of a suburban residence, the exactions of a large establishment, the claims of land, and the ceaseless outgoings inseparable from gardeners and stablemen, I long for compactness, and for an expenditure which there may be some hope of defining. When I was told that many people were now 'living on flats' and found it pay, I at first thought the speaker was appealing to my predatory instincts. For if it were not for the principles of morality and the prejudices of society, 'living on flats,' in its popular signification, might not be disagreeable. He who combines the love of folly and the scorn of fools, which Johnson attributed to Topham Beauclerc, must find ample scope for cynical humour in profiting by the credulity and weakness of those with whom he plays and on whom he preys; but being constitutionally and from defects in education unfitted for the part, I was relieved to find that the 'living on flats' referred to was in a residential sense. I was disappointed the moment I understood the phrase. Albert Mansions, Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria-street, Edinburgh Mansions, Ashley-place, Morpeth-terrace, Howick-place, were all inspected. For there is now a large and increasing district at the West-end devoted exclusively to flats: handsome lodgings-houses which, at cost of construction and architectural pretension rank with the very best London streets, consisting exclusively of mansions containing many tenants, and the aggregate rent of each of which is several thousands per annum. Refer to the *Court Guide* and you will find peers, members of Parliament, men of letters, men of fashion, men of science, and intellectual bread-winners of all kinds who have adopted this mode of escaping from some of the burdens of housekeeping. So popular has this mode of life become, that the rents in Victoria-street—the pioneer in London of flat-life—have increased from 50 to 80 per cent during the last few years. So obstinate was British prejudice, that not so very long ago the difficulty was to find tenants for flats. British prejudice being partially overcome, the difficulty now is to obtain flats for tenants. A flat proper is, I may observe, a level house. Save that there are no stairs after you have once passed its front door, it is as complete and isolated and self-contained in every particular as any three or four storied structure of them all. I am particular in stating this because of the remark one often meets with, 'Ah, I daresay it's very nice, but—it may be prejudice, you know—but I confess I like a house of my own.' There is a deeply-rooted conviction in the mind of the British householder—a conviction I shared until I knew better—that a house is not a house unless it has a staircase inside it, and that a public staircase implies intimacy or knowledge or overlooking between those whose front doors open thereon. Nothing can be more opposed to fact. The common adage about not knowing your next-door neighbour is more literally true in flats than anywhere else in London. People may live in a flat for years without seeing the tenants about or below them; and as a rule they only learn their neighbours' names by a reference to the *Directory*, or by making special inquiry of the landlord's agent. The only place for meeting is the common stair, and the chances of doing so are obviously less than between people who live in the same street or square. Such are flats proper, which possess all accommodation for family life, kitchens, nurseries, servants' rooms, besides the sleeping and reception rooms usual in a well-appointed liberal household.

But another and more advanced development of the same idea is to be found in the mansions of which the enormous structure at Queen Anne's Gate is the most notable example. No one can have passed along Birdcage Walk during the last few years without remarking certain fantastic erections of zinc and brickwork, which have been gradually covering a pretty garden, near the Wellington Barracks. Connected with these is a square block of buildings ten stories high—galleries, observatories, and so forth. These are the property of Mr. H. A. Hankey, and are part of a gigantic scheme for inducing people of good means to enjoy the advantages and brave the drawbacks of co-operative housekeeping. Given an expenditure of hundreds or thousands a year, Mr. Hankey insists that you will obtain more solid advantages from the mode of life he is prepared to offer than in any form known to the luxurious classes of England; and he is giving proof of the faith that is in him by an investment of half a million of money in the enterprise. Here we have flats sub-divided into suites of servants provided by the administration; a 'grand coffee-room;' a club tariff; house dinners, breakfasts, and luncheons; first-rate cooking and appointments at their cost, with expenses; the comforts of home and the independence of an hotel; the resources of good society and the charms of solitude,—all in the heart of fashionable London and for a fixed sum per annum. So runs the fascinating story; and it sent me to Queen Anne's Mansions, S. W., to realise my ideal. The first and strongest impression on visiting them is one of vastness. Everything is on a gigantic scale. The elevation looks the most elevated thing in bricks and mortar since the Tower of Babel. The building has few architectural pretensions, but suggests comfortable rooms in great abundance. The prettiest approach is from St. James's Park, leaving which, and passing through Queen Anne's Gate, a few paces bring the visitor to the archway leading to the courtyard. Here, to right and left and opposite are entrance-doors. For present inspection we select that on the left, Porch 'Opens upon the hydraulic lift and public staircase. We ascend by the former, and, chatting and observing as we are drawn gently skywards, we learn the particulars I am about to impart, and which have exercised my 'thorough' spirit ever since.

Here is a small estate of two acres choicely situated, all one side of it standing almost literally in St. James's Park, from which Park there are two private footways to the mansions. All the Palaces, the clubs, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, and the chief mansions of the nobility are within a few minutes' walk—none more than ten, some two or three. If what the Americans call a 'beeline' were drawn a mile in extent, and a circle described, of which these mansions should be the central point, it would take in the operas and theatres, the Royal Academy, the chief exhibitions of London, and the principal metropolitan railway-stations. As an experiment, and to gauge the distance, I threw a penny from the pavement in front of the mansions into the open doorway of the St. James's as everybody knows, the East or West-end can be gained in a few minutes at any hour of the day. The situation therefore combines remarkable advantages; and before Mr. Hankey took it in hand, it would be difficult to imagine a more eligible spot for the residence of a gentleman with ample means than these two acres of freehold in St. James's Park. But this same space will, under Mr. Hankey's scheme, furnish residences for from two hundred to two hundred and fifty tenants and their belongings, at an average rental of 100*l.* a year, exclusive of taxes and service charges, which, as I shall show presently, are at a uniform rate. The central pile erected on it, now ready for occupation, and the whole of which is let, consists of ten stories, the height of each floor except the *entresol* being twelve feet. The height of the building is one hundred and twenty feet, or ten feet lower than the Grosvenor Hotel; while the upper floors of the Grand Hotels at Paris and at Brighton are also higher than any here. The Bentham Wing, the Milton Wing, and the Garden Mansions—all to be connected with and for culinary and administrative purposes part of the same building—will have floors of the same height, but will consist of eight stories only, and be one hundred feet higher. Hydraulic lifts are kept at work all day and all night, and this makes the highest floors the most popular, even at the same rental—indeed the latest application from a well-known banker was, 'For a nineteenth floor, if you've got one. An *extincteur* for immediately extinguishing fire is supplied to each floor, and there are besides a six inch main from the Chelsea Waterworks Company, and a spacious tank at the top of building holding sixty tons of water, with the largest ball-tap ever beheld by mortal eye. There seems to be water everywhere at a moment's notice.

The time occupied in ascending to the top floors, which Mr. Hankey has selected for his own occupation, is about a minute. The view from here is magnificent. The Surrey hills, Wimbledon Common, Hampstead, and Highgate frame-in the panorama of London, to which the venerable Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, the Parks, palaces, and churches, all at your feet, make a striking foreground. Each floor on the north wing (the part now furnished and occupied) consists of three suites, each containing two rooms and a bath-room. These suites open from a spacious vestibule or *salon*, to which the tenants of the three suites have common rights, the whole being enclosed with a front door. The rent of these suites, all floors being the same price, is 120*l.*, 90*l.*, and 60*l.* per annum respectively, to which is added in each case a fifth of the rent for taxes, and a uniform charge of 1*l.* per week for servants. Thus the tenants of the suites with the largest rooms pay 126*l.* and 24*l.* and 52*l.*, or a total of 196*l.*; those of the second size 90*l.* and 18*l.* and 52*l.*, or a total of 160*l.*; and those of the smallest rooms 60*l.* and 12*l.* and 52*l.*, or a total of 124*l.* In the west wing, where the suites consist of two bedrooms, sitting-room, and bathroom, the rent is 150*l.*, taxes 30*l.*, service 52*l.*, or a total of 232*l.* These annual amounts may seem high, but they are fixed, and include everything except light, firing, and food, which are supplied at cost price. In one or two cases the three suites comprising a flat have been taken by one person, who pays 270*l.* for rent, 54*l.* for taxes, 156*l* for service, or a total of 480*l.* In these instances the servants supplied for the three suites are his exclusively; but in no case are kitchens supplied or facilities provided for cooking in any of the rooms belonging to tenants. All the tenants will be supplied from the central kitchen at cost price, and meals may be taken either in the private sitting-rooms or in the coffee-room at the same charge. There are a service room and a hot plate on each floor. Two tramways run to and from the central kitchen to each service-lift, and it is calculated that a far less distance will be traversed than between the kitchen and the dining-table at establishments noted for well-cooked well-served dinners. The Grand Hotel in Paris, the Criterian, the Aquarium, the St. James's Hall are said to have a much farther 'lead' from the kitchen than there is or ever will be at the Queen Anne's Mansions. Hot and cold-water laid on at all hours, speaking-tubes, immediate attention to wants, perfect facilities for communication, telegraphing, the despatch of letters, and so forth are supplied as things of course. In short, nothing exceptional is claimed for the culinary or administrative arrangements; save that all are of the most recent kind and pains have been taken to secure the means best adapted to successful co-operative housekeeping.

During my first visit I demurred to the heavy strain thrown upon ordinary human nature in the management, and quoted the difficulties I knew to be sustained by clubs in preventing jobbery, and in thwarting laziness, corruption, and vicarious service. The answer I received was that at present households are conducted often by the unskilled and inexperienced, almost always by the unprofessional. At Queen Anne's Mansions, skill, professional aptitude, and the most experienced people to be obtained are to minister to the household requirements of the tenants. For example, dinner-parties on almost any scale may be given either in the private dining-room provided or in the tenant's own sitting-room; if in the former, the guests may adjourn after their wine either to their host's own rooms (which it must be remembered are as spacious as those of most private mansions), or to a drawing-room set aside for these entertainments. The daily meals may be taken by those who like society in the coffee-room, and by those who hanker after the strictly domestic hearth in their own rooms, the latter without extra expense. It is all very novel and, socially speaking, revolutionary. I can understand and I anticipate that many objections will present themselves to old-fashioned people, whose habits are fixed, and who will exhibit a profound distrust of the central kitchen, of the servants provided by the administration for a fixed sum, of the meals in common, and of the spirit of combination and centralisation which pervades the whole. These are the people who will not like being managed or provided for. But the scheme jumps so prettily with my present humour, I exult so deeply at the prospect of having the cares and the vagueness of housekeeping transferred from my shoulders to those of an administration; the responsibilities and ceaseless worries of an establishment have so bowed me down, that I hail Mr. Hankey as my deliverer out of bondage, and Queen Anne's Mansions as a haven of rest and liberty. My friends talk of a month's wonder, and are making Ishall bets as to how soon I shall tire of my last new hobby; but I laugh them to scorn; for I have just entered upon my new suite, which I have furnished in the latest and most quaintly subdued fashion of sad colours, and I made some delightful acquaintances at my first dinner in the coffee-room last night.

P.S. The people in the next suite to mine have delighted me by the news that a wealthy City merchant has just been told by the Administration that there is no chance of the flat he has applied for being vacant: an answer prompted by the discovery that the merchant's wife took liberties with her aspirates. Other refusals on similar delicate grounds have been quoted to me. For the Mansions are to shelter an exclusive family, and the same sort of supervision is to be exercised over the social claims of candidates for admission as at a first-rate club. P.

SIGNOR ROSSI AS MACBETH.

(Athenæum.)

Signor Rossi's *Macbeth* is a broader as well as a more elaborate performance than his Lear. In all respects except one it conveys the conception of the character now prevalent. Macbeth is the sport of supernatural agencies. To the support and encouragement afforded him by the witches he is indebted for his capacity to shape and carry out the schemes which end in his exaltation. The price demanded for the service rendered is his soul—the customary fee for similar aid. None the less clear and evident is the transaction that the terms are not stated, and no formal compact is made. When Macbeth seeks a second time the witches, he is as completely the slave of the infernal powers as Faustus, who by solemn ceremonies has conjured the fiend into his presence, and demanded of him the gifts man ordinarily covets. There seems, however, to be a pre-existent knowledge on the part of the supernatural beings in whose behalf it avails to

raise such artificial sprites
As by the strength of their illusion
Shall draw him on to his confusion.

These "supernatural soliciting" are not intended for Banquo, in whom they raise no mad ambitions. They are thus, in one respect, a creation of the mind of Macbeth. Given, as existent somewhere in the world, the witches, their appearance in their active discharge of their functions are contingent upon the discovery of human baseness sufficient to set them in motion. They are, in fact, the machine for which human passion supplies the motive force. Unless an actor were capable of charging a nod with all the significance supposed to be possessed by that of Lord Burleigh, it would be too much to expect of him that he should exhibit such growth of ambition in he mind of Macbeth as revealed to the weird sisters his fitness for the purposes they had continually in view. Signor Rossi, however, indicates more clearly than any previous actor that absorption of mind which comes of the conviction that you are under demoniac influences. His look is that of one under a spell of glamour which weighs upon him, and can only be momentarily dispelled by violent action, ordinarily of a kind likely to produce a return of the fit under aggravated conditions. This, so far as it goes, is excellent. Instead of leading, however, to the defeat and desolation which come of the conviction that at a sacrifice of highest interests, a purchase has been made of a mere show of empire, it serves as a stimulus to Macbeth in the later scenes. His fight with Macduff has the recklessness and desperation that come of mental hopelessness and physical defeat. During the early scenes, however, the bearing of Macbeth is haughty and defiant, and there are few traces of such moral and intellectual collapse as are exhibited in the lines commencing

Out, out, brief candle!

and in other passages. The performance is, however, the most interesting and suggestive bignor Rossi has yet given. The *Lady Macbeth* of Signora Pareti was commendable in the early acts, but disappointing in the sleep-walking scene.

Signor Salvini has reappeared in London in the character in which he first obtained the suffrages of the English public. His *Othello* retains its old virtues and defects. It still borders upon extravagance in the details of certain scenes, and remains in the last act daringly defiant of Shakspeare's avowed intention. The old empire over the emotions is also maintained, and it rests one of the broadest, most finished, and most powerful impersonations the stage has ever seen. The reason, we are told, why Signor Salvini presents Othello as cutting his throat in the last act, instead of stabbing himself, as the text directs, is because Moors wear none except curved weapons, and are more given to cut than to smite. In a modern piece in which local colour is all important attention to detail would be laudable. In the case of Shakspeare, however, such improvements are worse than needless, they are annoying. Shakspeare's Moor, it should be observed, is a renegade, fighting against the armies of the Believers. If strict attention were paid to accuracy of detail, he should wear the dress of a Venetian general, and should carry no trace of Moorish appearance. For the sake of picturesqueness, and also to single out the Moor from his surroundings, he is presented as wearing Eastern dress. In Venetian garments he would only look like a swarthy Italian. The attempt to improve upon Shakspeare's Moor is one which, under whatever guise, [illegible] itself, or from whatever source it may [illegible] must resent. The innovation made [illegible] Signor Salvini is the one blot upon a [illegible] nificent performance.

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